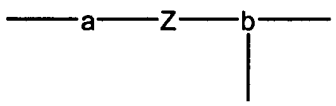
Page 14, please amend lines 4-15 as follows:

The polymers of this embodiment can be formed by polymerizing a macromer comprising at least one segment having the following general formula (II):



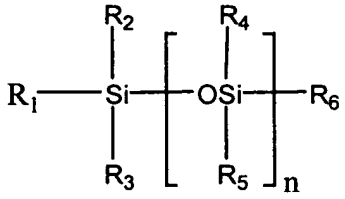
(II)

in which,

(a) is a polysiloxane segment,

Page 15, please amend lines 4-16 as follows:

In one embodiment, a polysiloxane segment (a) can be derived from a compound having the following general formula (IV):

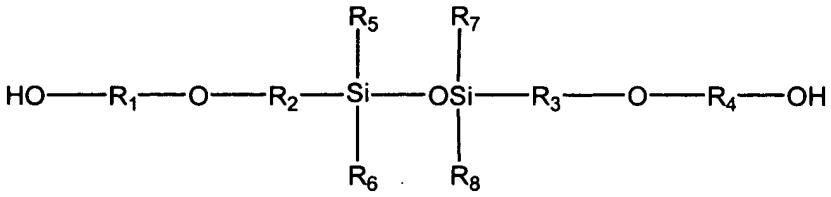


(IV)

in which, n is an integer from 5 to 500;

Page 16, please amend lines 7-15 as follows:

Another embodiment of a substrate material of the present invention involves the polymerization of a siloxane-containing macromer formed from a poly(dialkylsiloxane) dialkoxyalkanol having the following structure (V):



(V)

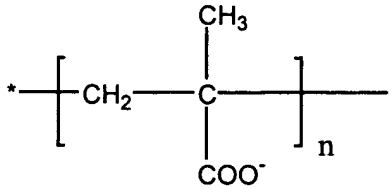
where n is an integer from about 5 to about 500, preferably about 20 to about 200, more preferably about 20 to about 100;

Page 21, please amend the whole page as follows:

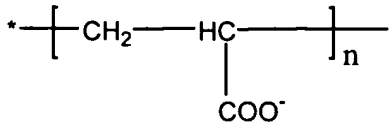
meaning a polyacrylic acid obtainable by polymerizing acrylic acid in the presence of suitable (minor) amounts of a di- or polyvinyl compound.

Suitable polyanionic material may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of negatively charged groups along a polymer chain. For example, suitable anionic materials can include, but are not limited to:

(a) polymethacrylic acid (PMA)

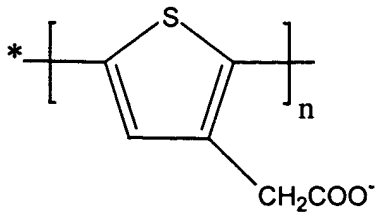


(b) polyacrylic acid (PAA)

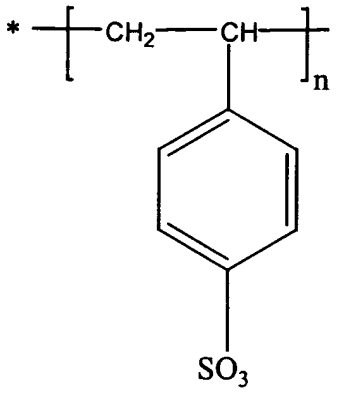


(c) poly(thiophene-3-acetic acid) (PTAA)

Page 22, please amend the whole page as follow:



(d) poly(4-styrenesulfonic acid) (PSS) or sodium poly(styrene sulfonate) (SPS) or poly(sodium styrene sulfonate) (PSSS)

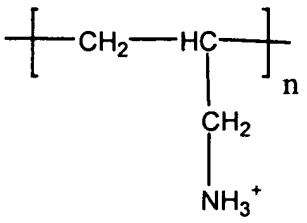


A suitable cationic substance may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of positively charged groups along a polymer chain. A cationic polymer may, for example, be a synthetic polymer, a biopolymer or modified biopolymer comprising primary, secondary or tertiary amino groups or a suitable salt thereof, preferably an ophthalmically acceptable salt thereof when ophthalmic devices are to be coated, for example, a hydrohalogenide, such as a hydrochloride thereof, in the backbone or as substituents.

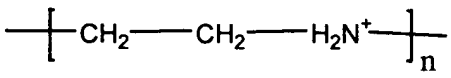
Various cationic materials can include, but are not limited to:

(a) poly(allylamine hydrochloride) (PAH)

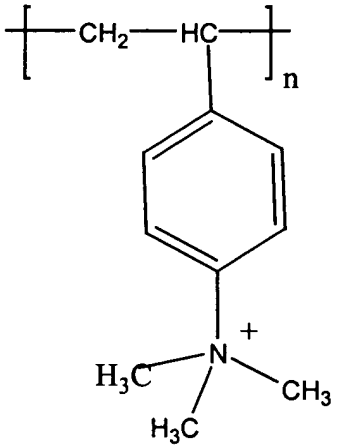
Page 23, please amend the whole page as follows:



(b) poly(ethyleneimine) (PEI)



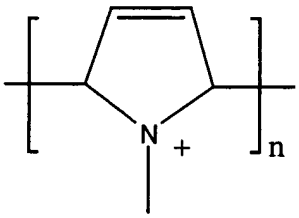
(c) poly(vinylbenzyltriamethylamine) (PVBT)



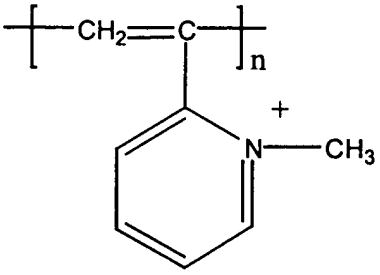
(d) polyaniline (PAN or PANI) (p-type doped) or sulphonated polyaniline

Page 24, please amend the page as follows:

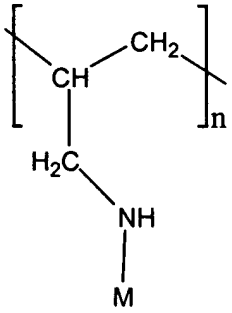
(e) polypyrrole (PPY) (p-typed doped)



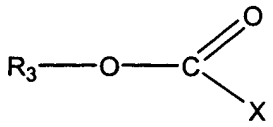
(f) poly(pyridinium acetylene)



Page 25, on the top of the page please insert formula (1) as follows:



Page 28, after formula (6d) please insert formula (6e) –



(6e)

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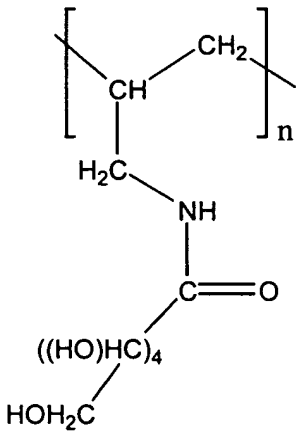
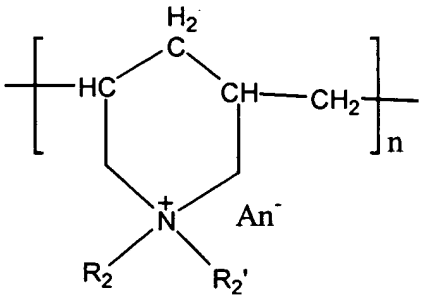
Page 29, please amend the whole page as follows:

wherein X is halogen, preferably chlorine; (alk') is C_1-C_{12}-alkylene; R_{12} is hydrogen or C_1-C_2-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; and R_3, R_4, R_5', R_6 and Q_1 are as defined above. The reaction proceeds, for example, in an aqueous solution at room temperature or at an elevated temperature, such as from 25°C to about 60°C, and yields various polymers comprising various modifier units.

Because the reaction of the amino groups of the polyallyl amine with the compounds of formulae (6) or (6a)-(6k) proceeds, in general, quantitatively, the structure of the modified polymers is determined mainly by the stoichiometry of the reactants that are employed into the reaction. A particular polyionic material is polyallylamine gluconolactone, as shown below in formula (7):



Page 30, after the last line please insert –



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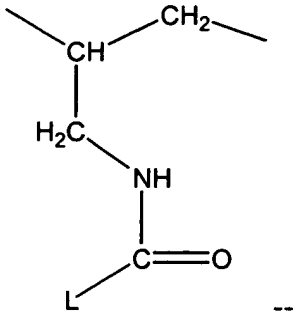
Page 32, before the first line please insert –



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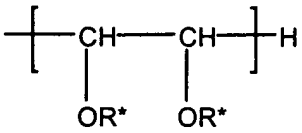
Page 32, please amend lines 9-21 as follows:

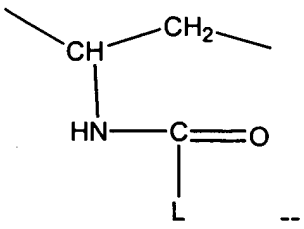
A particular embodiment relates to polyallyl amines comprising units of the above formula (5), wherein L is a radical of formula



(6),

wherein g is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 3 or 4 and in particular 4, each R* is independently hydrogen or a radical -C(O)-R_{29} or -C(O)-NH-R_{29}', and for

Page 34, before the first line please insert –



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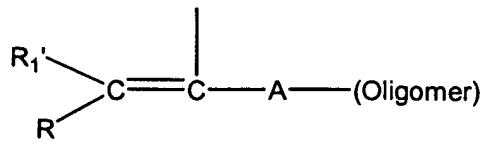
Page 48, please amend the page as follows:

macromonomer such as, for example, a macromonomer having the formula



(1),

wherein R_1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl or a radical -COOR';

R, R' and R_1' are each independently of the other hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

A is a direct bond or is a radical of formula

$-C(O)-(A_1)_n-X-$ (2a) or

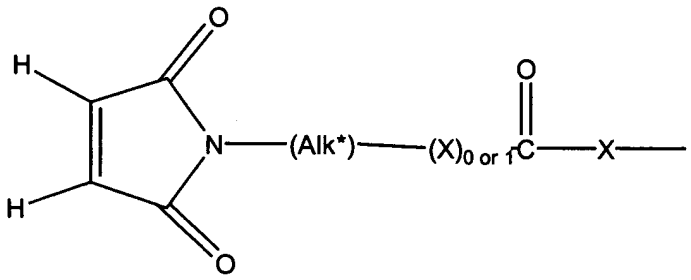
$-(A_2)_m-NH-C(O)-X-$ (2b); or

$-(A_2)_m-X-C(O)-$ (2c); or

$-C(O)-NH-C(O)-X-$ (2d); or

$-C(O)-X_1-(alk^*)-X-C(O)-$ (2e); or

A and R_1, together with the adjacent double bond, are a radical of formula



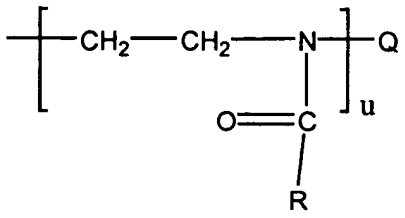
(2f),

A_1 is -O-C_2-C_{12}-alkylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, or is -O-C_2-C_{12}-alkylene-NH-C(O)- or -O-C_2-C_{12}-alkylene-O-C(O)-NH-R_{11}-NH-C(O)-, wherein

R_{11} is linear or branched C_1-C_{18}-alkylene or unsubstituted or C_1-C_4-alkyl- or C_1-C_4-alkoxy-substituted C_6-C_{10}-arylene, C_7-C_{18}-aralkylene, C_6-C_{10}-arylene-C_1-C_2-alkylene-C_6-C_{10}-arylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene-C_1-C_6-alkylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene-C_1-C_2-alkylene-

Page 50, please amend lines 21-22 as follows:

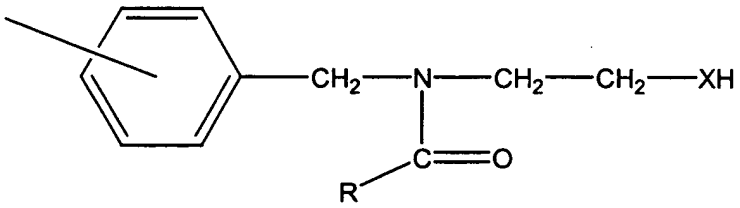
(ii) the radical of an oligomer of the formula



(3b),

Page 50, please amend lines 4-13 as follows:

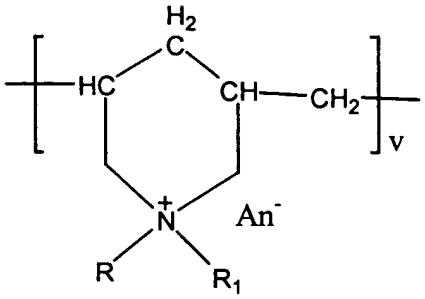
(iii) the radical of formula



(3b'),

wherein R_{28}, X and u are as defined above, or

(iv) the radical of an oligomer of formula

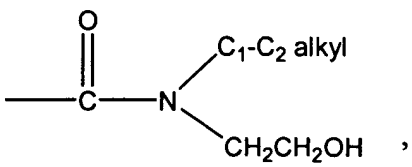


(3c),

wherein R_2 and R_2' are each independently C_1-C_4-alkyl, An^- is an anion, v is an integer from 2 to 250, and Q" is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator; or

Page 61, please amend lines 1-5 as folows:

A particularly preferred group of non-ionic substituents of B or B' comprises the radicals $-CONH_2$, $-CON(CH_3)_2$, $-CONH-(CH_2)_2-OH$,



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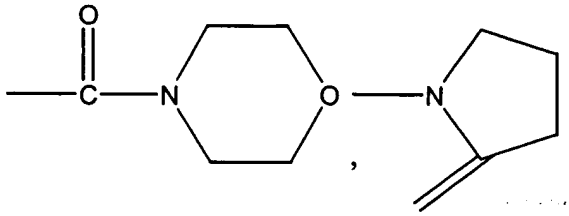


,
,

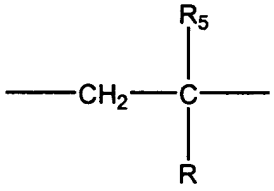
-COO-$(CH_2)_2$-N$(CH_3)_2$,

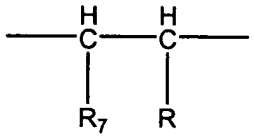
and -COO$(CH_2)_{2-4}$-NHC(O)-O-G wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose.

(ii) anionic substituents:

Page 64, please amend lines 14-22 as follows:

B denotes for example a radical of formula



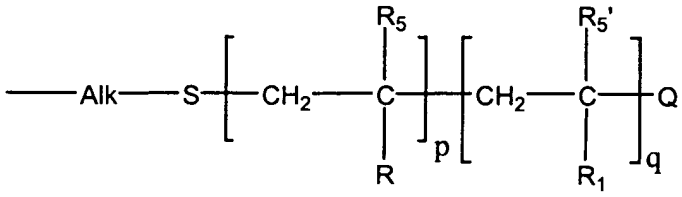
(4a) or


(4b),

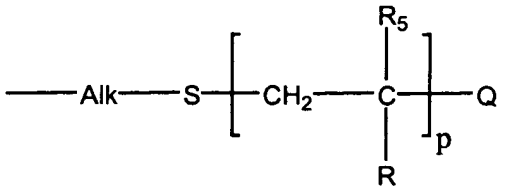
wherein R_5 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; R_6 is a hydrophilic substituent, wherein the above given meanings and preferences apply; R_7 is C_1-C_4-alkyl, phenyl or a radical -C(O)OY_9, wherein Y_9 is hydrogen or unsubstituted or hydroxy-substituted C_1-C_4-alkyl; and R_8 is a radical -C(O)Y_9' or -CH_2-C(O)OY_9' wherein Y_9' independently has the meaning of Y_9.

Page 65, please amend lines 11-23 as follows:

If (oligomer) is a telomer radical of formula (3a), the radical -(alk)-S-$[B]_p$-$[B']_q$-Q preferably denotes a radical of formula



(3a') and even more preferably of the formula

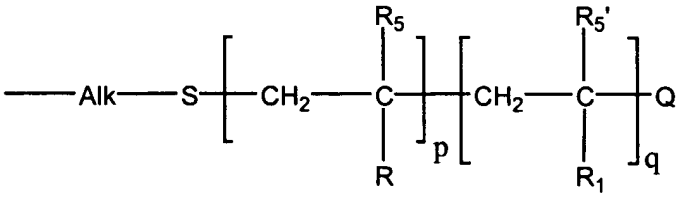


(3a'')

wherein for R_5, R_6, Q, p and q the above-given meanings and preferences apply, for R_5' independently the meanings and preferences given before for R_5 apply, and for R_6' independently the meanings and preferences given before for R_6 apply or R_6' is a hydrophobic substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -CN, C_1-C_{18}-alkanoyl, C_1-C_{16}-alkyl, C_1-C_{16}-haloalkyl, phenyl, C_1-C_6-alkylphenyl, C_2-C_{10}-perfluoroalkyloxycarbonyl or a corresponding partially fluorinated alkyloxycarbonyl

Page 66, please amend lines 10-22 as follows:

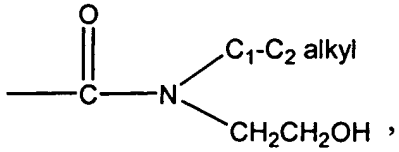
benzylene, (alk*) is C_2-C_4-alkylene, and (oligomer) denotes a radical of formula



(3a'),

wherein (alk) is C_2-C_6-alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p and q are each an integer of from 0 to 100 and the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100, R_5 and R_5' are each independently of the other hydrogen or methyl, and for R_6 and R_6' each independently of the other the meanings and preferences given before apply. One particularly preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein q is 0, p is from 5 to 100, R_5 is hydrogen or methyl, and R_6 is a radical -$CONH_2$, -

$CON(CH_3)_2$, $-CONH-(CH_2)_2-OH$,



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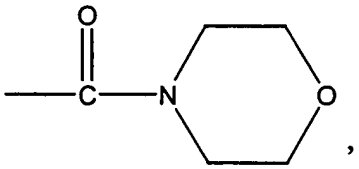

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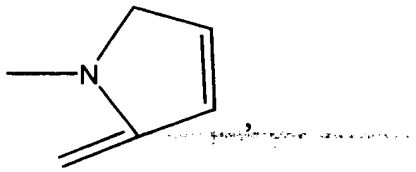
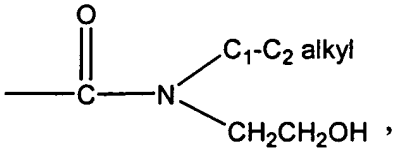


,

Page 67, please amend the page as follows:

$-COO-(CH_2)_2-N(CH_3)_2$, or $-COO(CH_2)_{2-4}-NHC(O)-O-G$ wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose. A further preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein p is from 4 to 99, q is from 1 to 96 wherein in the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100, R_5 and R_5' are each independently hydrogen or methyl, R_6 is a radical $-CONH_2$, $-CON(CH_3)_2$, $-CONH-(CH_2)_2-OH$,



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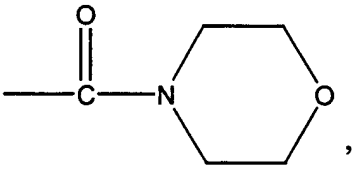

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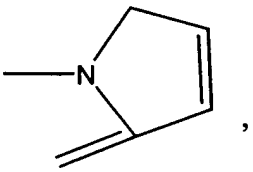
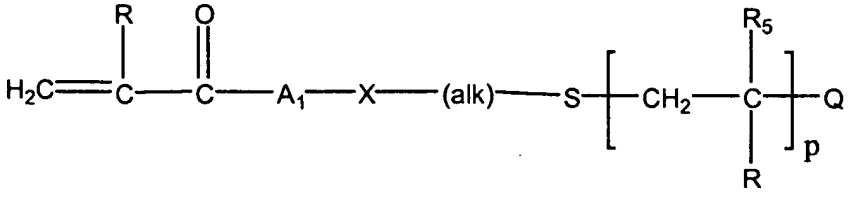


,

$-COO-(CH_2)_2-N(CH_3)_2$, or $-COO(CH_2)_{2-4}-NHC(O)-O-G$ wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose, and
R_6' independently has the meaning of R_6 or is carboxy, subject to the proviso that R_6 and R_6' are different.

A more preferred group of suitable hydrophilic macromonomers according to the invention comprises compounds of formula



(1a),

wherein R is hydrogen or methyl, A_1 is $-O-(CH_2)_{2-4}-$, $-O-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2-$ or a radical $-O-(CH_2)_{2-4}-NH-C(O)-$, X is -O- or -NH-, (alk) is C_2-C_4-alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p is an integer from 5 to 50, R_5 is hydrogen or methyl, and for R_6 the above given meanings and preferences apply.